

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 215

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIRLO'S GARDEN—SHUN PARK.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
LYONS THEATRE VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of
persons going into the country during the summer
at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity today will be warm and
fair, possibly with occasional showers. To-mor-
row it will be warm and fair.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market
opened weak and a decline ensued, which in the
case of Western Union amounted to 6 1/4 per
cent. After a series of fluctuations in a very
active market the closing figures were almost
as strong as those of the opening, and there was
a rising tendency. Government bonds were
firm and fairly active, while States and railways
were dull. Gold was unchanged and money on
call was 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.SECRETARY SHERMAN is in town again, and
in the chair-seats at the Custom House the
tacks are probably arranging themselves points
upward.COMPLAINTS OF LADIES being insulted by
street gangs of rowdies are more numerous than
they should be in a city containing so many
policemen—and gentlemen.THE WORST SIGN yet of a Chinese scare is in
our San Francisco despatch, reporting an anti-
Chinese resolution unanimously passed by the
Parliament of British Columbia.THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE sometimes find
water as depressing as whiskey. The ruin of
the past two days caused the projected Long
Island temperance mass meeting to turn out an
utter failure.ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS of a worthy
Dutch couple, Satan has been operating at
Paterson, N. J., and the question of the hour is,
How came it that he was not missed in New
York at the time?IF THE JERSEY CITY POLICEMAN who tried
to snatch a gentleman visitor out of a parlor
would go into business on his own account he
could get plenty of work from timorous mam-
mas of marriageable daughters.LIFE AT SARATOGA, it will be seen by the cor-
respondence on another page, has undergone a
very great change for the better. The vulgar
display of five or ten years ago is unknown, and
the famous resort has become as nearly perfect
as possible.SOME MEN seem to imagine that because some
policemen can beat men and not be interfered
with, the rule will work both ways. A number
of these beings assaulted officer Carter yester-
day, apparently without provocation, and two
of them are in a condition to learn that they
have blundered.STATE RIGHTS have broken out seriously in
the Republic of Colombia. The ruler of a State
has appropriated the greater portion of a quan-
tity of arms and ammunition purchased by the
general government, and they are to be used
against the national troops supposed to be on
their way to reclaim them.THE SPECTACLE of a corpse going from the
Morgue to the residence of its supposed friends,
enjoying to a certain extent the courtesies of a
wake, and then being claimed as the dear de-
parted of somebody else and retiring again to
the Morgue to find out where it really belonged,
is nearly as comical as it is grim.VARIOUS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS which lend
money, and would like to get the full legal rate
of interest for it, have within the past two days
subscribed for five millions of four per cent
bonds, for lack of something better in the way
of interest and security. And yet there are
men who will gravely argue that there is not
enough currency in the country!THE HARMONY among the members of the
commission upon reorganizing the army seems
to have resulted merely from the absence of
members who were opposed to the plan to which
the others had agreed. As the absentees have
their own re-election to provide for, the com-
paratively trifling interests of the army and the
nation are to wait until the middle of Novem-
ber. There are some estimable points about a
government the interests of which can be so
considerately laid aside while private business
of legislators is pressing.THE WEATHER.—The area of lowest pres-
sure extends over the St. Lawrence Valley and
is moving slowly toward the Atlantic coast.
The pressure is low throughout all the districts,
except in the Eastern Gulf and the southern
portion of the South Atlantic States. Rain has
fallen in the New England, Middle and South
Atlantic States, the central valley and West-
ern Gulf districts. Elsewhere generally clear
weather has prevailed. The temperature has
fallen in the New England States and the cen-
tral valley districts. In the other sections
there has been a general rise. The winds
have been light throughout all the dis-
tricts. The weather in New York and
its vicinity to-day will be warm and
fair, possibly with occasional showers. To-mor-
row it will be warm and fair. By the
expression "New York and its vicinity" is
meant all the district within ten miles radius
of the City Hall. The section included by the
prediction extends to the north as far as Fort
Lee and central Morrisania. On the south it is
bounded by Coney Island and the northeastern
section of Staten Island; on the east by Flush-
ing Bay, on the north side of Long Island, and
Jamaica, on the south shore; on the west the
boundary line passes through Newark, N. J.

Third Term Fancies and Speculations.

The attention excited by the latest of
General Grant's conversations—conversations
apparently so frank, but really so
puzzling—and the tone of comment they
have elicited, make a curious study for the
political observer. There is nothing since
the cable announcement of Stanley's great
and crowning discovery in Africa that has
been so universally copied by the American
press, and not even that brilliant and
crowning contribution to African geography
occasioned so much editorial writing. This
extraordinary interest in conversations
which seem, on their face, to possess
only a historical value, discloses a
remarkable state of public feeling
which seems to pervade the whole country.
It is not so much anything in the conversa-
tions themselves as the almost unconscious
working of the general public thought
that has secured so unusual an amount of
attention for the utterances of a retired
public servant. There are chemical solu-
tions which, up to the very point of satu-
ration, remain as clear and pellucid as sim-
ple water and are undistinguishable from it by
sight or touch, into which if there be let
fall a single drop of another liquid the
substance in solution crystallizes at once
into a separate and visible form. There is
something similar to this in certain states
of the public mind, when a very small
incident suddenly develops a latent feeling
into great distinctness. These conversations
of General Grant, which would seem to a
foreigner to possess only a retrospective
interest and to furnish mere materials for
history, are calling forth a great mass of
speculation respecting the next Presi-
dential election. Thoughts which had
been dimly moving in the public mind
have been suddenly crystallized into a
definite shape by the extraneous drops
which have fallen into the solution.

Why is it that the American press is so
widely engaged in the discussion of future
political possibilities for General Grant? His
conversations disclaim all ambition of
the kind, and if the country thought he
had no chance to be again President it
would take him at his word. It is
because there is a widespread and growing
belief that the republican party would make
a stronger canvass in 1880 with General
Grant than it could with any other candi-
date at the head of its ticket that all he has
said is regarded as the utterance of a
sphinx who speaks riddles. The conceded
strength of General Grant as a Presidential
candidate in 1880 is partly a consequence
of the division and distraction brought into
the republican party by the policy of Mr.
Hayes. Of the merits of that policy there
are widely different opinions; but that it has
been a source of discord and weakness
is a point upon which there is no room for
any diversity of views. Mr. Hayes and Mr.
Evarts have meant well; but they have
not had the tact, or at least not the fortune,
to unite and satisfy the republican party.
The controlling minds of the party—that is
to say, the active politicians—are so pro-
foundly dissatisfied that they will not again
consent to such an experiment as was made
in 1876, when the conflicting claims of the
more prominent candidates caused the selec-
tion of a new man. The result of that ex-
periment does not encourage its repetition,
and yet the rivalries of competing candi-
dates may make agreement on a tried states-
man as difficult as it was in 1876. It may
be found easier to compromise on General
Grant than upon another new man like
Mr. Hayes. There is a growing feeling
that the running qualities of General
Grant are superior to those of any new man,
and at least equal to those of the strongest
of the old competitors. The republican
party has become so weakened that it can-
not afford either dissensions or blunders in
the next campaign. General Grant is the
one candidate who could heal dissensions.
Another new man, like Mr. Hayes, is not to
be thought of, and the friends of each of
the prominent candidates would prefer
Grant to any other rival. The Conkling
men prefer him to Blaine; the Blaine men
prefer him to Conkling, and so on to the
end of the chapter. General Grant is the
first choice of many republicans and the
second choice of all such as have some
other pet candidate. A man of whom
this can be said at so early a day is the one
most likely to secure the unanimity which
is indispensable in the declining state of
the republican party. It is because the
political drift is strong in this direction
that General Grant's recent conversations
have awakened so pervading an interest.

We notice that some of our contem-
poraries impute to the HERALD an intention to
bring forward General Grant as a candidate
for another term. They might with as
much sense accuse our accomplished
meteorologist of being the author of the
storms which he predicts. Indeed, it
is not ourselves, but our contem-
poraries that are so earnestly engaged
in the new third term speculations. When
we published the conversations of
General Grant we abstained from all com-
ment which was not purely historical. It
was our contemporaries that so promptly
sought to give them a political interpreta-
tion, being incited thereto more, as we be-
lieve, by existing political tendencies than
by the contents of our correspondent's in-
teresting letter, which really exhibits
General Grant more in the character of a
sphinx than a candidate. If he should
again be a candidate it will not be in con-
sequence of efforts made by himself, but
because his party will have become prac-
tically unanimous in thinking him the only
man that can save it. It is only because
things tend strongly in that direction that
his conversations are so curiously scanned
for hidden meanings.

Some of our contemporaries have gone so
far as to insinuate that the HERALD violates
consistency by bringing forward General
Grant for a third term after its persistent
opposition to a third term subsequent to
his second inauguration. The HERALD has
not brought him forward; it has merely
afforded an occasion for the very wide dis-
cussion which is now in progress and for
the expression of views which have been
silently growing up in the republican party
since the differences between it and Presi-
dent Hayes. The HERALD stands by all it
said on the third term while it was warning

the country of a great peril. Every-
body at the time understood our strenuous
opposition to be directed against three con-
secutive terms. The danger, as we were
always careful to point out, lay in the
abuse of power and patronage by which a
President in office may re-elect himself.
When a President has descended to the
rank of a private citizen and the patronage
of the government has passed into other
hands, it is only the free preference of the
people that can again elevate him to that
great office. Under such circumstances
there is no more danger in a third election
than there was in a first. In New Jersey
a Governor in office cannot be re-elected,
but the people may choose him as often as
they please if the terms are not consecutive.
The idea is that if a man may be contin-
ously re-elected he is tempted to prostitute
his official influence for electioneering pur-
poses, but that after his retirement he may
as safely be a candidate for a subsequent
term as any other citizen. Throughout the
third term discussions we kept reiterating
our preference for a single term, a second
election exposing a President to the same
temptations as a third. It is obvious that
this argument applies only to consecutive
terms. After one or more terms have in-
tervened an ex-President stands on the same
footing as other competitors, with no better
chance of an election, except so far as he
stands higher in popular favor. The elec-
tion of a President a third time because
the people want him is a very different
thing from a President in office electing
himself a third time by abusing the patron-
age of the office.

The Labor Committee.

The Congressional Labor Committee, of
which Mr. A. S. Hewitt is chairman, does
wisely, we think, in giving a bearing at the
beginning of the inquiry to the dissatisfied
workmen of the city. Those who read
the reports of the two days' session will see
that while there is a great deal of crude
thinking among the labor organizations,
and while scarcely any two agree as to
the remedies they propose, these men are
in earnest and believe themselves
and their class to have real grievances.
These they have for a long time discussed
among themselves, and it is an undoubted
good to them, as well as to the public at
large, that they should now have an oppor-
tunity to make a public statement of their
case.

We hope the committee will give a pa-
tient hearing to all the spokesmen of the
labor societies here and elsewhere, requir-
ing, of course, that only the men chosen by
these organizations shall be heard, so as to
save time. If by this means nothing more
should be accomplished than to get a com-
plete statement of the ideas and wishes of
the dissatisfied laborers of the country, in
an accurate and official form, we should
think this a very important result.

It is curious to see that so many of those
who testify appear to regard the govern-
ment as the proper and capable agent for
overseeing and managing the private affairs
of the people, and this in spite of the
fact, which they constantly recog-
nize, that even the few matters now
entrusted to the governments, city,
State and federal, are managed very
badly. It was formerly the proud boast of
Americans that they trusted very few
things to their governments, and prospered
and were intelligent, because they
depended more largely than Europeans on
private enterprise. We shall endeavor to
sum up after a while the various views of the
laboring men who appear as witnesses before
the committee, and we shall look with great
interest for the committee's report, which
will be one of the most important ever made
to Congress, because its conclusions will be
founded upon a mass of evidence and facts
never before collected in this country, and
will touch the marrow of all our industrial
troubles.

Kearney and Butler.

A very interesting conversation between
General Butler and Mr. Kearney was re-
ported elsewhere. These two statesmen
appear to agree very well, though the Cali-
fornian's reputed expressions are more
energetic than those of the Massachusetts
man. Kearney asked the General's opinion
as a constitutional lawyer upon a State's
power to exclude Chinese, or to make their
stay impossible by special taxation, a
refusal of license to follow certain em-
ployments. General Butler was, natu-
rally, interested in Kearney's account of
how he broke up the two old parties in
California. The two agreed about taxing
federal bonds, about savings banks, about
the currency and about railroads and railroad
owners, though Kearney's suggestion to hang
a few monopolists and then vote down the
rest seems to have startled the General.
We should like to think that Mr. Kearney
is incorrectly reported in this and some
other remarks attributed to him. Hanging
is a serious matter, as he will discover if he
is ever hanged. It is much better to stick
to the American way and vote down abuses.

Without Asking Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote is not sure that
Parliament will be consulted as to the re-
forms it is proposed to introduce into the
government of Asiatic Turkey. He does
not yet know what the reforms are, and no-
body does; but when the programme is
completed it is possible that Parliament, if
not kept in happy ignorance of its nature,
will not be asked to sanction the adoption of
such programme previous to its adoption;
but it will of course be given an opportu-
nity to vote its approval when the bills are
sent in. Such is the easy and cavalier atti-
tude of the government in presence of the
British Parliament just now, and it is rather
funny to contemplate the amazement and
wonder with which the liberals regard
such conduct. Mr. Fawcett has given no-
tice that he will move that the previous
sanction of these reforms by Parliament is
necessary. But suppose he does, with a
sweeping majority the government party will
vote his resolution down, and with an equally
sweeping majority will sustain the scheme
when it suits the good pleasure of the gov-
ernment to communicate it. Now, the ma-
jority is Parliament, and whether Parlia-
ment supports the government before or
after action matters not if it sustains it.

So the liberals are only wasting their en-
ergies by offering motions that need noth-
ing to assure their success except the sup-
port of a majority.

Newspaper Circulation.

The Tribune, felicitating itself the other
day on its increasing prosperity—on which
we offer it our hearty congratulations—sug-
gested the publication, by the principal
daily journals of this city, of "sworn re-
ports" of their circulation, capable of being
"verified by inspection of press rooms,
books and bills for paper." It advised,
however, to accomplish this end, what
seemed, and still seems to us, an imprac-
ticable way to obtain such reports—namely,
by an act of the Legislature compelling
them. With the "sincerity and directness"
for which our contemporary handsomely
gives the HERALD credit, we replied at once
that it was not necessary to wait for an act
of the Legislature, which will not adopt a
law requiring newspapers to publish sworn
statements of their circulation, and which,
moreover, will not be in session for five
months to come. Why should we
petition the Legislature to compel us to
do what we are at perfect liberty to do
ourselves? We asked, and promised within
a few days "to print a statement of the
circulation of the HERALD, attested by oath
before a notary public," and to submit it
for verification by such examination of
books, &c., as the Tribune suggested, to be
made by "a competent and impartial com-
mittee" to be selected by mutual agree-
ment" of the journals which should join
the HERALD and Tribune in such a mutual
exhibit and examination.

We regret to observe that this simple and
eminently practical suggestion does not at
once meet the approval of our contem-
porary. The Tribune remarks that "affidavits
before a notary are of value only so far as
the public confidence in the scrupu-
lous integrity and accuracy of the
person making the affidavit will war-
rant," words which seem to imply
what of course their writer did not intend,
that there are proprietors of daily journals
in this city who would make, or permit to
be made for them, false "sworn returns" of
circulation. Of course the Tribune does not
believe anything of the kind.

We redeem below the promise made a
few days ago to present such a "sworn
return" of circulation as the Tribune has
suggested; a detailed statement of the daily
circulation of the HERALD for May, June
and July of the present year—that is to say,
for the three months last past. These are,
as all newspaper men know, the dullest
months of the year, but they include the
period just expiring when the invitation
came from our contemporary for such an
exhibit, and so we take them:—

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE HERALD FOR

THREE MONTHS.

	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.
1.....	103,700	108,600	103,500
2.....	105,000	115,200	102,500
3.....	104,500	103,600	103,200
4.....	109,500	104,200	103,000
5.....	114,500	105,000	106,300
6.....	104,000	105,800	110,000
7.....	104,700	105,000	113,200
8.....	104,500	109,700	104,000
9.....	104,300	115,500	103,300
10.....	103,800	104,000	103,000
11.....	108,700	103,500	103,500
12.....	114,700	103,800	103,000
13.....	104,000	104,600	110,500
14.....	104,000	104,200	113,000
15.....	103,500	109,000	103,800
16.....	103,700	114,700	103,000
17.....	103,200	104,200	102,800
18.....	108,000	103,800	102,700
19.....	114,700	104,200	102,100
20.....	103,000	104,000	107,500
21.....	102,700	104,000	111,000
22.....	103,400	108,500	103,000
23.....	103,500	113,500	102,000
24.....	103,500	103,000	102,200
25.....	108,500	103,300	102,000
26.....	114,200	103,300	102,300
27.....	103,300	103,300	106,500
28.....	103,400	103,500	111,200
29.....	103,500	108,200	102,500
30.....	102,000	112,500	100,600
31.....	104,300	—	101,000

Totals.....3,278,300 3,195,600 3,248,100
The daily average for the past three
months (the dullest season of the year) was
105,664 copies per day.

WILLIAM H. HENRY.

City and County of New York, ss.—William
H. Henry, of the city and county of New
York, being duly sworn, deposes and says
that he is business manager of the NEW
YORK HERALD, a paper printed and pub-
lished in said city of New York, and that
the circulation of the daily New York
HERALD as per figures above enumerated
is true and correct.

WILLIAM H. HENRY.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July,
1878.—J. JOS. SCULLEY, Notary Public, New
York county.

It should be added that in times of public
excitement the daily circulation of the
HERALD usually and rapidly runs up to
two hundred thousand.

We shall be pleased if any or all our con-
temporaries shall publish similar "sworn
returns" of their daily circulation, and will
cordially co-operate with them in any mea-
sures such as have been proposed for their
"verification." And we agree with the Tribune
that such statements alone can be satisfac-
tory to inquirers. Comparative tables of
postage paid, for instance, such as the
Tribune printed a few days ago, give no real
information, as indeed our contemporary
acknowledged by suggesting "sworn re-
ports." To make this plain to the public
we will mention a few facts.

Some journals send the bulk of their im-
pressions through the mails. The HERALD,
on the contrary, sends the bulk of its im-
pressions by fast express, in order that the
paper may be delivered to its readers
ahead of the mails. Now, it is evident that
where such different methods of transmis-
sion are employed, to publish merely a
table of postages paid must convey par-
tial and, therefore, incorrect information.
The Tribune we presume, from the fact that
it has published its postage returns, is one
of those journals which send the bulk of
their circulation through the mails. It will
be noticed that even on the showing of
its own tables the HERALD paid as postage
on that part of its daily circula-
tion sent through the mails during
the three months covered by the Tribune's

table, \$3,438 18, while the Tribune paid in
the same period only \$1,680 59. But the
HERALD, as we pointed out above, sends the
bulk of its circulation by fast express, and
it costs us, not \$13,700 per annum, as the
Tribune's postal tables would imply, but over
Fifty thousand dollars a year to distribute
the HERALD to its subscribers and readers.

Again, the HERALD is sent, whether by
mail or express, only to persons ordering it
and sending the money in advance for the
copies ordered. But it is the custom of some
journals to send out a considerable part of
their circulation to newsmen "on sale," as
the phrase is—namely, with the agreement
that the newsmen shall pay only for what
they are able to sell and not for the whole
number of copies sent them. Such a prac-
tice, of course, swells the postage account,
but does not show actual circulation.

Indeed in such a case the "sworn re-
ports" even would be misleading; and
while we do not know whether the Tribune
has followed the practice we allude to, we
are sure that our contemporary would wish,
in instituting such comparisons as it has
invited, to guard against every element
which would make a statement incomplete
or misleading.

Comparisons are so odious that it is with
reluctance we have on this occasion done
more than modestly present the detailed
sworn report of the HERALD's daily circula-
tion which our contemporary solicited. But
as we have for once broken through our cus-
tomary reserve, at the Tribune's instance, we
will now add that we believe, and have reason
to believe, that the daily circulation of the
HERALD is larger than that of any other
daily newspaper in the United States.

The Jersey City Murder.

Whether the police have a clew to the as-
sassination of Policeman Smith or not they
will not just yet confide to even the most
inquisitive reporter. In the meantime,
however, they keep the policeman's wife in
custody, and in this they are undoubtedly
right. The theory that she committed the
murder is of course untenable; a sash weight
is too awkward an instrument to be so
effectively used by any but a very strong arm.
Smith must have been soundly asleep; the
murderer must have crushed his skull with
the first blow, and that required strength
beyond a woman's. Why the stabs should
follow is not so clear; they seem to argue
blind revengefulness, for if the descrip-
tions given of the appearance of the body
and the bed are accurate Smith died with-
out a struggle.

We do not suppose the chloroform bottle
troubles the police. It is not worth while
to bother the doctors about how much
chloroform is needed to make a woman so
insensible to passing events as that a man
sleeping at her side can have his brains
knocked out and be stabbed half a dozen
times without disturbing her. If Mrs.
Smith was in the room when her husband
was murdered it is a reasonable conclusion
that she knew of the event. If she was ab-
sent, and came back to find him killed, and
then in her fright invented the tale she
tells, that is another matter. In any case
the police are right in keeping her in charge.

The Eliza Pinkston Case.

We print elsewhere a conversation held
by a HERALD correspondent with Colonel
F. C. Zacharie, of New Orleans, in which he
gives some particulars of the Pinkston
affidavit, published by us on the 29th of
June. It was at the request of the HERALD
that Colonel Zacharie took the trouble to
discover her whereabouts and to visit her
in order to obtain from her whatever she
might be willing to say in relation to her
misfortunes and her appearance as a
witness in New Orleans in 1876. He
shows now by incontrovertible evidence
that the Postmaster of Canton confesses
that he was mistaken in his assertion to
Colonel Jack Wharton that Eliza had been
unduly influenced to make the affidavit;
that the Postmaster's letter was garbled in
the publication made of it; that Colonel
Zacharie did, as we, of course, believed he
did, take the utmost care to get from her
an exact statement; and, finally,
that Eliza at one time denied this only
under terror of threats by irresponsible
republicans that she would be called to New
Orleans and punished for perjury if she did
not stick to her original statement made in
1876. We remark, in addition, that owing
to the HERALD's successful efforts to dis-
cover Eliza's place of abode the republicans
of the Potter sub-committee had the oppor-
tunity, if they had chosen, to summon her
to New Orleans to testify before them, but
they did not do so. That seems to us a
confession that they knew her statement to
Colonel Zacharie to have been obtained
carefully, openly and in good faith, and to
be substantially true, as we have no doubt
it is.

The Camp Meeting of the Period.

The season of the camp meeting has again
begun, and already some thousands of good
people have been earnestly worshipping
amid unconventional surroundings which
had a gratefully stimulating effect. Reli-
gion, true and undefiled, is so scarce an
article nowadays that no one is to be blamed
for increasing his own supply by any means
in his power. We wish merely to call the
attention of the truly pious attendants at
camp meetings to the Scriptural statement
that once when the sons of God met to-
gether Satan appeared there also. They
will probably admit that when the last
named personage has found a way of ap-
pearing in such company he is not likely to
forget the road or cease to make his visits,
and that he never calls without having
something mischievous on his mind. The
change from town to forest is apparently as
grateful to the ungodly as it is to the saints,
but the effects are religious with sad
intensity. Some of the managers of
camp meetings have been accused of
exclusiveness, but better far the most
rigid isolation from the world than that
publicity which leads to fears such as have
been expressed at Ocean Grove within a
few days and many times in the neighbor-
hood of other camp meetings. There is an
old and earnest exhortation against causing
one's brother to offend, and we presume no
Christian will deny his brotherhood with
the great number of weak, irresponsible and
bad characters who flock to every camp

meeting within easy access of a large city,
and for purposes that are as far from reli-
gion as the devil could possibly wish
them to be.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Dennis, of Maryland, is in San Francisco.
Bismarck said that the French must have some na-
tion to hate.
Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the
Anson House.
John Morley, of the *Fortnightly Review*, has an eye
for style in its effects.
Mr. Nicholas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Wash-
ington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

There is a rumor in Washington that Governor
Rice is to succeed Mr. Thompson in the Cabinet.
Chief Justice Morrison H. Waite, of the United
States Supreme Court, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
General Schenck and daughters are travelling
through Vermont in a carriage on the old wagon
roads.

Ex-Governor Dever, of Ohio, thinks that the
democrats will gain three or four Congressmen in that
State.
Rev. J. Hutchings Brown, United States Navy, sails
to-day for Liverpool on the steamship *Comet*, of the
National line.

When the English critics speak of a novelist whom
they want to kill they say that he writes "in the worst
style of Dickens."